



It Pays to Advertise in the Rising Son for it Reaches More Homes of Colored People than any other Paper in the State.

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KANSAS CITY, KAN., LOCALS.

Gilbert is not mayor yet. Peter Nugent is city clerk. Reitz, our genial city attorney, is doing the right thing. L. W. Johnson, under the guidance of Lawyer Wasson, runs the police court in the absence of our Reitz.

The Metropolitan choir, pastor, and a number of our people attended the Pleasant Green Baptist church in Kansas City, Mo., last Sunday.

Mrs. Boone, the mother of William and Roy Boone, died Friday of last week. The funeral was held at the A. M. E. church. The services were conducted by the Rev. M. Collins.

Dorsey Green has been complaining of a severe cold, but is convalescent.

Robt. Bowman, who has been down with La Grippe, is able to be out again.

The Enterprise Grocery Company has moved from its location on Minnesota avenue to 1016 N. 5th street.

The election of officers and the review of the work for the past six months by the president, will be the program at the forum Sunday afternoon.

P. C. Thomas, formerly of our city, but now of Topeka, was in town last week, shaking hands with old friends.

The "True Eleven" held a social meeting for its members and friends Wednesday evening last. Dr. Hudson of Atchison and Miss Shoemaker of Wathena, Kan., were the guests of the Society.

Mrs. B. S. Smith is sick at her home, 840 Freeman.

Jake Brown is suffering with a sprained wrist.

Robert Patterson has gone to the Indian Territory again.

LEXINGTON NOTES.

Sunday was a great day at St. John's M. E. Church. We had our Easter exercises at night. Raised \$3.08 for missions.

The member and friends of St. John M. E. church gave their pastor, Rev. R. H. Young a grand surprise Monday night. Forty-three persons were present and they left about 75 pounds of good things to make them happy.

Mrs. Henrietta Richardson of Independence was in the city last week visiting friends. She left Sunday morning.

Miss Tildia Parke had her closing exercise on April 18. Quite a number of people were prevented from going on account of the rain. Those who attended said the exercise was good.

Bacteria and Flavor.

The great difficulty with most butter makers is that they do not comprehend that it is a certain kind of bacteria that largely controls the flavor. Even cleanliness in every sense of the word does not always result in milk souring with the best flavor, as all cows are usually milked in the stable during the winter months and in a real warm barn we usually find that the putrefactive bacteria are found in abundance. These get into the milk while milking and contaminate it before it reaches the creamery. A maker cannot tell by the taste or smell just how the milk is going to sour.

The introduction of starters or pure cultures is benefiting the dairy business of the country by introducing higher skilled labor. The ignorant, careless maker who does everything by chance rather than by rule will soon be relegated to the rear. In his place will come the intelligent, clean, tidy maker, with his knowledge of chemistry and bacteriology, making a uniform product of butter that oleomargarine or process butter cannot meet in competition.—Prof. G. L. McKay.

Pope Leo's Wonderful Vitality.

The Pope at ninety-four reads without spectacles, walks without a cane, dresses and undresses without assistance, and works about fourteen hours daily.

Little Snow in Berlin.

The removal of snow has cost Berlin as much as \$250,000 a year. During the past winter there was so little snow that it cost only \$3,500 to remove it.



REV. E. M. WILSON,
Pastor Pleasant Green Baptist Church.

CHURCH HISTORY.

By Rev. E. M. Wilson.

Mr. Chairman, members of the convention, ladies and gentlemen, at the behest of the program committee, I have prepared a paper on partial church history.

The following topics under said subject shall be discussed. 1st. Paul the missionary to the Gentiles. 2nd. His calling extent of his labors. 3rd. Difficulties and persecutions encountered. 4th. Self-sacrifice. 5th. Evangelistic work. 6th. His constructive work as shown in the epistle. 7th. General estimate of Paul's character and influence.

Paul was a Benjamite, a native of Tarsus, a city in Cilicia, and was born about A. D. 5, a free Roman citizen by birth, by descent from his father. He was a tentmaker by trade.

The main events of his life were as follows: conversation, labors at Antioch, his first missionary journey, in which he assumes the character of the Apostle to the Gentiles, the visits to Jerusalem to settle the relation between the Jew and Gentile converts.

The introduction of the Gospel into Europe, the third missionary journey, during which time he wrote the four great epistles. The arrest, imprisonment, voyage to Rome and death. Personally he is almost unknown to us, unless we accept tradition and the statements of the ancients, he assisted in the stoning of Stephen, his forerunner and the first Christian martyr. He was on his way to Damascus to arrest the disciples of Jesus there and bring them to Jerusalem for trial, and punishment as apostates from the Jewish church. On his way he was arrested by a miracle, converted by receiving knowledge of the truth, was consecrated by Ananias, and, after his recovery from the temporary blindness, began his work for the new cause in the synagogue at Damascus, by preaching Jesus Christ to the Jews and Jesus the son of God to the Gentiles.

His preaching excited rage, and he had to escape from the city by night. His friends let him down from a window in a basket, and he made his escape. After three years absence he returned to Jerusalem, but was soon driven away by the Jews. He went from there to Antioch. He and Barnabas were afterwards sent to Jerusalem. It was on his first missionary journey that his name was changed from Saul to Paul. He and Barnabas visited Jerusalem again, then separated on account of a sharp contention concerning John Mark.

His business the next year was founding churches in Phrygia and Galatia, which he did with great success.

He started to Bithynia, but in a vision the spirit of Jesus turned him back from Bithynia, and he went to Troas, while there the spirit, in the form of a man of Macedonia directed him to carry the Gospel into Europe, in these memorable words, "Come over to Macedonia and help us." He preached from city to city for nearly a year and passed on into Greece. He then set forth the gospel in the synagogue, the market place, and by invitation, in the venerable assembly of the Areopagus, where were gathered the most polished men of the foremost seat of learning in the world, who were acute, witty, shrewd, and most intensely scornful. He exposed the folly of their superstitions with exquisite tact and ability and unfolded the character and claims of the Unknown God, whom they were already worshiping unintelligently. But he made very little impression on that popular religion, probably because his simple faith, having no splendid show of material accession, could not be expected to take the place of their highly poetical mythology, which was celebrated by the most magnificent displays of temples, vestments, processions and sacrifices. A year and one-half in Corinth was spent in preaching and working at his trade, with much better results than at Athens. Again at Ephesus he made so many friends that the idol makers became alarmed for the business and stirred up a tumult against him.

After another visit to Macedonia, Greece, he turned towards Jerusalem for the fifth and last time. On his way there occurred at Miletus, one of the most affecting incidents in the whole story of his life. He was over 60 years of age, naturally feeble of body, always a hard worker, and it seemed probable that this was his last interview. He is one of the most wonderful characters known to history. He was called to preach the Gospel at many places, namely: Macedonia, Phrygia, Galatia, but was forbidden to go to Bithynia. It was at Troas that he had the famous Macedonia call. He went to Philippi, one of the chief cities of Macedonia, then passed through Amphipolis and Apollonia to Thessalonica, to Berea, Athens, Corinth, Jerusalem, Ephesus, Antioch, the starting point of all his missionary journeys. In these and many more places he established churches. His labors were indeed extensive. There were many difficulties and persecutions encountered.

The first difficulty was at Damascus, when he escaped from his enemies in a basket.

He went to Jerusalem and was driven out from there and went to

Tarsus. He went several more places, then proceeded to Ephesus, where a tumult was stirred up against him. Just before visiting Corinth and Athens he and Silas were in Philippi, and were beaten by a mob, taken to their chief magistrates and were then taken to prison, but were released by the power of God. He was again persecuted at Berea and was also in a difficulty at the Areopagus. There were many other difficulties and persecutions in his life, too numerous to mention. His enemies had determined on his destruction, and watched for an opportunity, were finally compelled to invent an accusation on the pretext that Paul had taken some Greeks in the temple and thereby had broken the law of Moses, and had polluted the holy house. He was rescued from the Jews by the Roman soldiers and protected on account of his Roman citizenship, but for years was kept in chains without trial. Of his death almost nothing is known.

Tradition affirms that he was beheaded at Rome, where a grave is now shown which is honored with a monument. He was a poor mechanic, and in the eyes of the Greeks and Romans was of an origin as hateful as that of the Jews, who are called the enemies of mankind, and his enemies said that he was of a bodily presence that was weak, and had a contemptible speech, yet he did more than any other man to set in motion those ideas that were to lift up mankind out of darkness, and superstition, purify their minds from the errors of ages, open their hearts to the great truths of the oneness of God, and the brotherhood of men and the value of the good and true life, enforcing these great truths by a life equally great, full of bravery, self-sacrifice and self-denial and which have gained power to crush and scatter the paganism of the Greek and Roman world.

His evangelistic work was a remarkable success, he always held fast to that which was good. He made full proof of his ministry, he was the proper man for that particular duty because he did the work of an evangelist.

The constructive work as shown in all of his epistles is exceedingly grand. The two Epistles to the Thessalonians, Epistle to the Galatians, Epistle to the Corinthians, Epistle to the Romans, Epistle to Timothy, Epistle to Titus, wrote to Philemon, Colossians, Ephesians, and Philippians.

In nearly all of Paul's letters to churches, there are six features that occur. 1st. The greeting. 2. The thanksgiving. 3rd. A doctrinal section. 5th. Personal messages. 6th. A final salutation. In his epistle to the Thessalonians, he says these words:

1. Now, we exhort you, brethren, warn them that are unruly, comfort the feeble minded, support the weak, be patient toward all men. See that none render evil for evil unto any man, but forever follow that which is good, both among yourselves and to all men. Rejoice evermore. Pray without ceasing.

In everything give thanks; for this is the will of God in Christ Jesus concerning you. Quench not the spirit. Despise not prophesying. Prove all things, hold fast that which is good. Abstain from all appearance of evil. And the very God of peace sanctify you wholly; and I pray God your whole spirit, soul and body be preserved, blameless unto the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ. Faithful is he that calleth you, who also will do it. Brethren, pray for us, also will do it. Brethren with an holy kiss. I charge you by the Lord, that this epistle be read to all the holy brethren. The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ be with you. Amen. This epistle was written A. D. 52, during the second missionary journey. It was the first of the Pauline epistles; it was written at Corinth to the church at Thessalonica. "There is something peculiarly striking about his letters. They are at this time translated into one hundred and fifty languages, read by every civilized nation on the face of the earth, read by one hundred and fifty million people; and churches are dedicated to his name in every Christian city in the world. If privation, suffering, patience and perseverance, warmed by zeal, and tempered with wisdom, and

love, elevated and polished by scholarship and brilliant talents, inspired with the knowledge of the divine spirit, and all these qualities softened with a charming urbanity that was never laid aside—if all these rare endowments can build an enduring memorial in the earth, surely among the immortals in the memory of men will be found, along with the names of Adam, Moses, David, Solomon, and Jesus, the noble name of Paul the Apostle. Some of the most striking passages of scripture in the Bible were written by Paul. Rom. 8:38-39 reads as follows:

For I am persuaded that neither death nor life, nor angels, nor principalities, nor powers, nor things present, nor things to come, nor heights, nor depths, nor any other creature, can be able to separate me from the love of God, which is in Christ Jesus our Lord.

Go with me back into the dawn of early literature when education was raging in the noble halls of Greece, touching the hearts of the nations; now stop for a moment and consider the authors of the Iliad, or the great Athenian scientists and philosophers, and in no respects are they to be compared with Paul the apostle of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ. The people were stimulated and fascinated by the transcendent stream of wisdom which followed in the wake of his marvelous teachings. Having had profound knowledge of human nature in every respect, he was greater than Stephen, his forerunner and martyr. As for intellectuality, with shrewdness, skill he stands preeminently. He was a genius. His was the highest calling and he was best suited for it, and will never fade out of our sight, in the twilight of ecclesiastical tradition everything in his life was done with orderly gravity.

Bluffed Gen. Kitchener.

A certain young Canadian officer of engineers is credited with having "put down" Lord Kitchener during the troubles in South Africa. The young man was in charge of an important piece of railroad work. Kitchener appeared one morning and expressed disapproval of some features, talking in characteristically biting fashion. The young officer had his share of the independence which comes of living on this side of the Atlantic, so he said: "Am I blurring this work or are you?" Kitchener looked at him, recognized a young fellow after his own heart and walked away with a nod of approval.

A Unique Apology.

President Roosevelt was telling a friend about his mail, which averages 500 or 600 letters a day. "One of the most remarkable letters I ever received," he said, "arrived on the morning the first full accounts of the Martinique disaster were printed in the newspapers. The writer said he saw that the American consul at Martinique had been burned to death. He applied for the place and wound up with this sentence: 'I make this early application so as to get in ahead of those loathsome creatures, the office seekers.'"

Carnegie's Unsatisfied Ambition.

Mr. Carnegie likes to talk to tall men. Pittsburgh friends say that they have known him to deliberately scrape up acquaintance with representatives of the 6-foot-and-over class for no other reason in the world than to ask them how they managed to grow tall. Mr. Carnegie has never got over his boyhood ambition to be a big man physically. He once said to a friend apropos of this disappointment: "People tell me that I'm a big man. But I'm not as big as I'd like to be. Look at me."

The First American Piano.

A year before Philadelphia rang joyous bells on account of the Declaration of Independence she made the first piano ever produced in this country.

Will Erect Monument to Friar.

The Quivira Historical society of Leavenworth, Kas., will erect a monument to Friar Juan de Padilla of the Coronado expedition of 1541.

DR. L. J. HOLLY, MISSOURI'S FOREMOST PHYSICIAN.

A Graduate of Three Universities, Bennett, Lincoln, Howard.

Dr. L. J. Holly was born in Chowan county, N. C., years ago. He was sent at the early age of seven to the public schools of his native city, through which he rapidly passed, entering the high school at thirteen and graduating therefrom at seventeen, a record indicative of the future success which he has attained. Not being content with a high school education, we find young Holly a freshman at Bennett college shortly after leaving the high school. Graduating from this institution of learning, he went north and entered Lincoln university, Chester county, Pa., taking his Bachelor's degree from this school in '86. We next find him at Howard University, pursuing a medical course, finishing the same with high honors. He began the practice of his profession in the city of Washington, D. C., meeting with success from the start. Like most young men of ambition, Dr. Holly believed that the west offered more inducements for young men of brains and push, he made up his mind to locate in Kansas City.

Before leaving Washington Dr. Holly was married to Miss Sadie Gaskin, the only daughter of Hon. J. T. Gaskin, a wealthy and well known resident of Washington, who has for more than thirty years held a responsible position in the senate of the United States. Mrs. Holly is a graduate of Howard University and a musician of rare ability.

Mrs. Holly is also an artist, her paintings being the best on exhibition at the Trans-Mississippi Exposition at Omaha.

Dr. Holly has an elegant home at 1117 Campbell street and enjoys a large practice.

Vindicating Spinsterhood.

To laugh at spinsterhood nowadays is to display ignorance of women, and assuredly the very last way in the world to persuade her into matrimony. It is tolerably clear that when a woman wants to marry she generally manages to achieve her object. When she prefers a "bachelor" life it may be taken as equally certain that she is best securing her own happiness and probably that of others.—Lady's Pictorial.

Canada's Pig Iron Production.

The American Iron and Steel association has received direct from the manufacturers the statistics of the production of pig iron in Canada in 1902. They show an increase of 74,581 gross tons, or over 20 per cent, as compared with 1901. The total production in 1902 amounted to 339,557 gross tons, against 244,976 tons in 1901 and 86,999 tons in 1900.

Fast Travel in Automobile.

A new speed record of 27 seconds for the kilometer was made by the Hon. C. S. Rolls in Nottinghamshire, England. A 72-horsepower Mors racer was used and the rate at which it traveled was equal to 83 miles an hour.

Lived Under Many Presidents.

Henry P. Adams, who died recently in Miami county, Kas., was a farmer, and was six years of age when John Quincy Adams was elected President of the United States. He was a near relative of that president.

Succumbs to Starvation.

Antonio Campano, "the terrible Corsican," three times a jail breaker, has been forced by starvation to surrender in Paris.

Japan a Nation of Smokers.

Nearly everybody smokes in Japan. The girls begin when they are ten years of age and the boys a year earlier.

Texas Cotton Production.

Texas now produces more cotton than Georgia and Alabama, the next two largest cotton states, combined.

Will Not Write a Book.

Colonial Secretary Joseph Chamberlain will not write a book on his experiences in south Africa.